4950. Misbranding of candy. U.S. v. 12 Cartons and 12 Cartons, of Candy. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution or destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 9587. Sample Nos. 13275-F, 13276-F.)

On March 19, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon filed a libel against 12 cartons, each containing 1 small cedar chest of candy, and 12 cartons, each containing 1 small vanity chest of candy, at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 24, 1943, by the Sterling Tobacco Co. from Seattle, Wash. (This shipment consisted of 2 lots of candy, originally shipped by the Acme Sales Co. from Portland, Oreg. to Seattle,

Wash., which was returned by the consignees.)

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the containers were so made, formed, and filled as to be misleading since they were not reasonably well filled with candy and this fact was not apparent when the boxes were examined by the purchaser; (2) in that it was in package form and failed to bear a label containing (a) the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, and (b) an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents; (3) in that the label failed to bear the common or usual name of the food; and (4) in that it was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its labels failed to bear the common or usual name of each ingredient.

On May 15, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a charitable institution or destroyed.

wer as bound use 4951. Misbranding of candy. U.S. v. 29 Packages of Candy. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 9146.

Sample No. 15912-F.)

On March 1, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 29 packages of candy at Denver, Colo., which had been shipped by A.

Newberg & Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 20, 1943, from New York City, N. Y.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the principal container was so made, formed, and filled as to be misleading since the articles and candy boxes that it contained were so packed in the principal container and propped up therein as to make it appear to be packed full, whereas it was only partly filled; and in that the principal container contained loose candies, fabricated from two or more ingredients, and it failed to bear a label containing the common or usual name of each of the and it failed to bear a label containing the common or usual name of each of the

On March 26, 1943, the shipper having signed an authorization for the taking of a final decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered

delivered to a charitable institution.

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4952. Adulteration and misbranding of chocolate sirup and cocoa substitutes. U.S. v. 50
Cases of Chocolate Syrup Substitute (and 2 additional seizure actions against chocolate sirup substitute and cocoa substitute). Default decrees of condemnation. One lot ordered distributed to a charitable institution; remaining lots ordered destroyed.

(F. D. C. Nos. 9589, 10135, 10176. Sample Nos. 20401-F, 20685-F, 20687-F, 34539-F.)

Between March 19 and July 1, 1943; the United States attorneys for the District of Rhode Island, the District of Maine, and the Southern District of Florida filed libels against 50 cases, each containing 24 jars, of chocolate sirup substitute at Providence, R. I., 6 cases, each containing 24 jars, of chocolate sirup substitute and 10 cases, each containing 24 bags of cocoa substitute, at Gardiner, Maine, and 34 cases, each containing 24 jars, of chocolate sirup substitute at Miami, Fla., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on the company of the containing 24 jars, of chocolate sirup substitute and 10 cases, each containing 24 jars, of chocolate sirup substitute and 10 cases, each containing 24 jars, of chocolate sirup substitute and 10 cases, each containing 24 jars, of chocolate sirup substitute and 10 cases, each containing 24 bags of cocoa substitute, at Gardiner, Maine, and 34 cases, each containing 24 bags of cocoa substitute, at Gardiner, Maine, and 34 cases, each containing 24 jars, of chocolate sirup substitute and 10 cases, each containing 24 bags of cocoa substitute, at Gardiner, Maine, and 34 cases, each containing 24 jars, of chocolate sirup substitute, at Gardiner, Maine, and 34 cases, each containing 24 jars, of chocolate sirup substitute, at Gardiner, Maine, and 34 cases, each containing 24 jars, of chocolate sirup substitute, at Gardiner, Maine, and 34 cases, each containing 24 jars, of chocolate sirup substitute, at Gardiner, Maine, and 34 cases, each containing 24 jars, of chocolate sirup substitute, at Gardiner, Maine, and 34 cases, each containing 24 jars, of chocolate sirup substitute, at Gardiner, Maine, and 34 cases, each containing 24 jars, of chocolate sirup substitute, at Gardiner, Maine, and 34 cases, each containing 24 jars, of chocolate sirup substitute, at Gardiner, Maine, and Chocolate sirup substitute, at Gardiner, Maine, and Chocolate sirup substitute, at Gardiner, Maine, and Chocolate sirup substitute, at Gardiner, or about February 5 to 20, 1943, by J. B. Robinson from Cleveland, Ohio; and charging that they were adulterated and misbranded. They were labeled in part: (Jars) "Robinson's Sweet Chocolate Syrup Substitute," or (bags) "Robinson's Delicious Breakfast Cocoa Substitute Breakfast Drink."

The chocolate sirup substitute located at Gardiner, Maine, and Miami, Fla., was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The cocoa substitute located at Gardiner, Maine, was alleged to be adulterated in that inferiority had been concealed by the addition of cocoa residues. chiefly cocoa shells, and in that cocoa shells had been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to reduce its quality or strength, or make it appear better

or of greater value than it was.

The chocolate sirup substitute located at Gardiner, Maine, and Miami, Fla., was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Chocolate Syrup Substitute," and the word "Cocoa" in the ingredient list were false and misleading as applied to a mixture of cocoa residues, chiedy cocoa shells, roasted cereals, sugar, water, artificial